

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



VOL. I.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1801.

[No. 19.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION
of the
Alexandria Advertiser
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.
George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,
A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mitts, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Halk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs of White Paint ground in Oil.
December 22. eoz4t

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.
December 24. 20

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 23.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Rutledge. The substance of what the gentleman says is that he wants to do nothing. He had long thought so, and he was now confirmed in his opinion. When the man, whose loss the world deplored, departed from us, we were all shrouded with sorrow; the mournful event awakened our deepest regrets; and resolutions expressive of the national affliction at his death, and commemorative of his services, were unanimously passed by both houses of Congress. Those resolutions were not carried into immediate effect owing to the disagreement of the two branches of the legislature. Now when we propose to carry them into effect, objections are started to every measure offered; objections that rise eternally in our horizon which, whenever we pursue, fly from our reach, and which always moving in a circle, we can never overtake.

Gentlemen tell us they are unaccustomed to spend public money without estimates. To satisfy the vigilance of their economy we obtain them. They then tell us they are inaccurate; their objection arises for the want of detail: they wish a minute statement of each separate charge. Again we consent to gratify their wishes, anxious for their sanction to our measures, that they may express the unanimous sentiment of Congress. We produce an estimate as minute as any ever furnished by an artist on any occasion. The total amount of estimate expence is 149,000 dollars, and to avoid the necessity of calling on Congress again, the gentleman from Virginia asks for 200,000 dollars.

Still after all our trouble and solicitude to satisfy the scruples of gentlemen, they continue to urge objections. One gentleman says the estimate made at Philadelphia differs from that made here; another gentleman will not confide in any estimate, and a nother wants security.

Does it become the dignity of the house thus to be occupied with trifling objections on such a subject; and in the spirit of bargaining to waste its time in saving a few dollars;

Many gentlemen, anxious for this measure, had agreed to postpone the consideration of it, hoping hereby to accommodate other gentlemen in their views, and expecting ultimately an unanimous vote. But he now abandoned it. He saw no period to objections. Much time had already been idly wasted. They had delayed too long to do what ought to have been done at once. Let us then take the question at once, and get rid of it, though a veto should be passed upon the bill.

The question was then taken on filling up the blank with 200,000 dollars, and carried Ayes 41, Noes 38.

Mr. Dent moved to amend the Section appropriating the sum by substituting the word "for" in the room of the word "towards" which would fix the whole sum to be appropriated instead of leaving it uncertain. Agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended. On the question to agree to the 200,000 dollars appropriated the house divided, ayes 41 Noes 38.

The Speaker then put the question on engrossing the bill for a third reading.

Mr. Claiborne was opposed to the engrossing of the bill. He hoped no gentleman would ascribe his opposition to a want of respect to the memory of our great patriot. His respect for this illustrious character had been almost coeval with his life, and would follow him to his grave.

He was opposed to a mausoleum, because it would not be so respectful to the memory of Washington as the equestrian statue directed by the old Congress, who had directed the battle during our revolutionary struggle, and for whose character he felt the highest veneration. The present government could not refuse to carry into effect this act of the old Congress, without a violation of moral principle. He preferred a statue to a mausoleum, because the former, from representing the form and the features, would inspire the beholder with more lively emotions than a mass of stones formed into a pyramid.

Were the expence of a statue greater than that of a mausoleum, he would, notwithstanding prefer it; but he believed the reverse would be the fact. He not only wished a statue raised, but also was in favor of an immediate appropriation for depositing the remains of our departed friend, within these very walls, in such a manner as would not disgrace them.

Mr. Champlin, had heretofore voted from a spirit of conciliation. He was not now a little surprised to find the gentlemen from Tennessee and North Carolina (Mr. Claiborne and Mr. Alton) opposed to a mausoleum, though their names appeared, from an inspection of the journals of last session, among those who were then in favor of it.

He considered a mausoleum as preferable to a statue, because the first was calculated to celebrate all the virtues of the statesman as well as the hero, while the latter would be limited to his military exploits.

Great opposition has been made to the erection of a mausoleum with the professed view of avoiding expence, and I admit generally that economy ought to be observed, in the expenditure of public money. But on an occasion highly interesting to the feelings, and deeply involving the character of the nation, even the appearance of parsimony should be carefully avoided. It is necessary to consider the nature and magnitude of the object, for which money is required. It is not asked for, in the present instance, to commemo-

rate a man distinguished only on the field of battle. It is not wanted to gratify family pride, or to raise a monument of despotic power and slavish submission. It is to be furnished by a great and free people, to record, in a manner worthy of themselves, their gratitude for the important services rendered to them by one of their fellow citizens; the fruits of which I cannot but hope will be enjoyed and recognized by future generations. We are called upon by the public voice to erect a monument suited to the character of Washington, who has been emphatically styled, the man of the age, and whose virtues may, by the record we shall make of them, become the property of distant ages.

These virtues will doubtless be the theme of some able biographer, and it is wished, that posterity may not search in vain for some striking evidence of our acknowledgement of them. It is indeed of infinite importance to civil society, that the memory of that great man should be perpetuated, by every mean in our power. We may thus sow the seeds of virtue, honor and patriotism in our country. He will be held up as a model, to which the finger of wisdom will constantly point, to which the attention of youth will be irresistibly drawn, and the mind of every man aspiring to pre-eminence among a free people, will be rivetted.

The proposed mausoleum would be a structure well calculated to resist the ravages of time. As to the hands of a man, at least of a civilized man, we need not guard against it. The depository of these ashes of Washington will never be assailed by it. It may indeed be attacked by the ruthless hand of some invading barbarian. But its only security against such an attack must be derived from the courage and fortitude of the people of the United States. And I trust they will never tamely yield up the land of their forefathers.

Mr. Bird was against the bill, because it proposed the erection of a mausoleum, which would not be equal to the object for which it was raised without the expenditure of a vast sum of money; whereas a statue could be made, somewhat correspondent to the occasion, for a moderate sum. It was in vain for gentlemen to talk about a structure commensurate to the object.—Such a thing was impossible. He moved the recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole house.

The question being put, the house divided, ayes 39, noes 39; and it passed in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. Shepard said, I will do as much as any man to honor the memory of WASHINGTON. I have fought and bled with him several times. I have always supported and will continue to support him. But on the score of expence I think we are going too far. I will go so far as to have his remains placed decently within these walls. Further I will not go; for I do

not think we have a right to throw away the public money.

Mr. Macdonald delivered his reasons against a mausoleum, and in favor of an equestrian statue: and among other remarks, said the idea that a mausoleum would be equal to the character of Washington was prosperous. Few individuals in the world were capable of drawing his character. In a few words he would say, that no character that had ever lived was equal to him, and it was his firm belief, that the world would never see his equal.

Mr. Brown thought general Washington the best man that had ever lived; and he was surprized at the ideas of gentlemen on the ground of expence. If the mausoleum were agreed to, it would not cost each person in the United States 4 cents; and if the equestrian statue were also made, (which he hoped would also be done for the sake of general accommodation) it would not cost more than two cents. It seemed to him that some gentlemen were averse to doing any thing, though they did not wish the people to think so.

Mr. Allston would not have risen, had he not been marked by the gentleman from Rhode-Island as an object of inconsistency.

Mr. Champlin explained by saying he did not mean to censure the gentleman for his change of opinion, for which he doubts he had good reasons.

Mr. Allston. Let the measures of congress be reviewed, and it would appear, that the house itself and the gentleman from Rhode-Island had been as inconsistent as himself. He would appeal to the gentleman whether it was more honorable to defer his duty and fly a vote, than to act as he had done.

Mr. Allston gave his ideas at some length for his preference of a statue—But as they were nearly similar to those expressed by Mr. A. in a former stage of this business, we omit them.

Mr. Huger said it was unnecessary at this time to take into view the old arguments that had been urged. The proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, for an equestrian statue, was the only one he should notice. So impressed was he with the inadequacy of a common statue to express the gratitude of America, that he solemnly declared he would rather have nothing done, than to have what was done in this back-handed way.

He was disposed to treat with great respect the acts of the old Congress. But the act, to which the gentleman from Tennessee had alluded, and which he wished this house exclusively to carry into effect, was passed in reference to the military exploits of general Washington, because at the time it was passed, his life had been most characterized by them. Since that period circumstances had changed. If we are bound by the acts of the old congress, are we not equally bound by those of the last session? If you adopt the ideas of the gentleman, do you not hold out the commander in chief of the American army as deserving a splendid monument, and the father of the constitution and other great civil acts as deserving nothing?

Without any concert whatever, a remarkable concurrence had taken place between West, Trumbull, and other respectable artists, who all gave an unequivocal preference to a mausoleum; which, in his opinion, would be far less expensive than a statue. The expence of the latter, as would appear from an estimate in the office of the secretary of state, could not be less than 40,000 guineas, deliverable at Paris; and when the additional charge

of transportation, insurance, and other incidental expences, were considered, he was persuaded it could not be completed for less than two or three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. John C. Smith considered the government as pledged to do that which they had promised, and which the national feeling required.

Mr. Randolph must consider the present as a tedious and useless debate. The gentleman had declared the government to be pledged. To whom were they pledged, and for what? It was to the relics of the deceased; to have them placed within these walls. For this, there were the strongest reasons, as such a measure would be agreeable to the venerable lady to which he had been united.

If then they were so pledged, why violate this pledge, by referring the business to the secretary of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy; though what connexion there was between the office of the secretary of the navy & the performance of this trust, he could not tell.

One consideration with him was insuperable. The departure from the original plan tended, unjustly, and most cruelly, however pure the intentions, to violate the feelings of a lady, so much troubled already.

[To be Continued.]

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

REMARKS

ON THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

No.—II.

THOUGH indemnification for depredations on the high sea is by the second article made the subject of some future negotiation, in connection with the ancient treaties so as to cut off every hope of success, yet we find it agreed, in the third article, "that the public ships of war which had been taken on the one part, and the other, or should be taken before the exchange of ratification, shall be restored."

Such an article is certainly very unusual in treaties: when public ships of war are taken, they are immediately, if fit, incorporated in the navy of the captor, and after that is done the restoration becomes inconvenient and impolitic. The repairs and equipment of the ship are sometimes made at considerable expence, which in case of restoration will be lost to the captor. In the present instance it was known to the American Envoys, that public ships had been taken from the French, and that the French had taken no public ships from the United States; consequently the restoration was entirely to be made on our part. But it was known too, at the same time, that the French had taken and condemned many private ships, none of which are stipulated to be restored.

There is a condescension in this article not easily reconcilable with those sentiments of honor so necessary to be cherished in a military or naval establishment, and it will be recollected with regret by our brave officers and seamen, to whose zeal in the public service it affords no encouragement.

The next objection is of a serious nature and arises out of the sixth and twenty fourth articles, which present a question, whether they be consistent with the twenty fifth article of the British treaty.

By this article of the British treaty the ships of war and privateers belonging to Great-Britain are allowed to bring their prizes into the ports of the United States,

and to carry them away to the places mentioned in their commissions, and it is mutually stipulated "that no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties, but if forced by stress of weather or the dangers of the sea to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this treaty contained shall however be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states: But the two parties agree that while they continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article."

In the sixth article of the Convention it is agreed, that "the vessels of the two nations and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in the respective ports as those of the nation most favored, and in general the two parties shall enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard to commerce and navigation, the privileges of the most favored nation."

It is to be observed, that not only the statute of Congress of 1798, produced by the repeated violations on the part of the French government of the treaties of 1778 between France and the United States, has declared those treaties no longer obligatory on the United States, but in the second article of this Convention, France and the United States have agreed that they shall have no operation until they shall again negotiate and come to an agreement on the subject. Therefore in the consideration of this question, arising out of the twenty fifth article of the British treaty and the sixth article of the French Convention, no reference can be made to those ancient treaties as they have no operation at this time, and had none, according to the doctrine of the U. States, at the time the Convention was signed.

With Great-Britain the United States stipulated three material things in the twenty fifth article.

1st. That British ships of war might bring their prizes into the American ports.

2d. That no shelter or refuge shall be given in the American ports to such as have made prizes upon the subjects of Great-Britain.

3d. That while the two parties continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this article.

Several years subsequent to the British treaty the French Convention is made, and by the sixth article the vessels of the French nation and their privateers, as well as their prizes, shall be treated in the American ports as those of the nation most favored. In other words, they are to be treated as those of the British nation.

But in the British treaty such a treatment is expressly prohibited to the ships of any nation, enemy to Britain, that have made prize upon the subjects of Britain: and aware of the principle recognized by nations, that an article in a subsequent treaty, contrary to a stipulation in a prior treaty, shall not be construed or operate in derogation of the prior treaty, the parties to the British treaty, to obviate all disputes and difficulties in the construction of treaties, further stipulated that while in amity neither of them would in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with that article. This clause in the twenty

ty fifth article, if it has any rational meaning, must be understood to mean that no subsequent treaty should be made containing a stipulation which, in words, should be inconsistent with that article, thereby avoiding all disputes in the application of the laws of nations relative to the construction of treaties.

However it is very much to be feared that France will claim a right of bringing the prizes taken by her ships from the British into our ports, and especially when it is remembered how apt every nation is to insist on that construction of a treaty which is most convenient to itself. It is probable that both governments, the British and French, will put a construction upon the 6th article very embarrassing and disagreeable to the United States.—The British may consider it as inconsistent with the twenty fifth article of their treaty, and consequently an infraction of national faith, and a discontinuance of amity. The French may insist on a practical application of the article inconsistent with the British treaty. Thus we are exposed to be enthralled with one or both of these nations, unless the article be distinctly explained, and so explained that our national faith shall remain unimpaired and unsullied.

Such are the objections which have occurred to the ratification of the French treaty in its present form, and which are supposed to be deserving of the attention of the Senate and President, to whom the treaty making power is confided.

They bring into consideration the following questions:

1st. Whether in the present circumstances of Europe, any treaty should be made with France, which does not contain a reasonable provision for the indemnification of property captured from American citizens before defensive measures were authorized by our government?

2d. Whether it be expedient to reject the present Convention?

3d. Whether it may not be ratified upon condition that the second article, and so much of the sixth and twenty fourth articles as relates to ships of war, privateers and their prizes be suspended?

By the suspension of the second article the claims of indemnities will not be in so desperate situation as that article places them, nor will any act be done on the part of the United States, that shall draw into question, whether they are not forever freed from the obligations of the ancient treaties with France.

By the suspension of those parts of the 6th and 24th articles which relate to ships of war, privateers and their prizes, the public faith will be kept with Great-Britain in the manner our treaty with that nation seems to require.

ULPIAN.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 2.

Letters from Vienna remark, that all the Ministers were convoked, as soon as the official news arrived there of the invasion of Tuscany, and of the entry of the French troops into Florence and Leghorn, and that the Emperor assisted at the sitting of the Council. The subject of the discussion has not transpired; but it is certain that as soon as the council broke up, couriers were exhibited to Berlin, to Count Cobenzel, at Paris, and to General Bellegrade, commander in chief of the army of Italy.

November 3.

In the Official Gazette of the Court of Vienna, we find the following articles from

Petersburg:—"The Court Gazette of the 16th of October, contains a list of propositions made by his Imperial Majesty, to express the satisfaction he felt at the perfect execution of his plan of attack and defence at the last review."

It also says, "However on the one part we may be flattered with the hope of a speedy peace; on the other, our hopes is diminished by the demands of an extension of the limits of the French Republic."

Those who are acquainted with the circumspet tone of this Gazette, are surprised that it should insert an article so little pacific, at a moment when negotiations are opened with France.

LONDON, November 17.

Malta is made the grand depot of provisions, military stores, clothing, &c. for all our troops in the Mediterranean. New clothing, now making for the guards, is ordered thither, and it is supposed that Sir Ralph Abercrombie will sail with the troops under his command to that island—there to wait the alternative of assisting the Emperor in Italy, should hostilities between France and Austria be renewed; or of attacking the French in Egypt, should we be left alone in the war.

It has been mentioned that Lord Elgin sent his secretary Mr. Morier, to the camp of the Grand Vizier. He was made prisoner at the battle in which the Ottomans were defeated with so much dreadful slaughter, on the renewal of hostilities, and immediately liberated on making himself known to Kleber. Be this as it may, during the pursuit, his papers fell in the hands of the French, who deeming them not less favourable to their cause than their intercepted correspondence was to ours, set about printing them. Our informant, to whom they were shown in Egypt, intimates his extreme regret at the nature of the policy expressed in some letters from Lord Elgin to his secretary, and in the copies of the answers from that gentleman to his lordship; and adds, that the French general speaks his displeasure in terms which it would not be decorous to repeat.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 25th announces the entrance of Count Lehrbach into the council as minister of state; but it has as yet (say letters from Passau) made no mention of the nomination of Count Cobentzel to the place of Vice Chancellor and Minister for foreign affairs, nor of the resignation of Baron Thugut, who continues to rule the cabinet both directly and indirectly.

The Dublin mail of Saturday brought a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant, which, after reciting the order in council inserted in *The Morning Post* on Friday last, for the meeting of the Imperial Parliament on the 22d of January, notifies, that on the 1st Dec. the members of the different cities and boroughs to be represented are to meet, and to draw or otherwise ascertain the names of the several members to serve for the said places in the Imperial Parliament.

Some idea may be formed of the scarcity of fresh provisions at Gibraltar, from the circumstance of *three guineas* having been last month paid for an indifferent turkey.

It is in contemplation to carry out cone works from the land of Torbay, so as to defend a fleet, two points more at least from the eastward, for want of which there is often great danger of our ships of war being driven on shore in the desperate gales which so often blow on that coast.

FALMOUTH, November 12.

The Duke of Clarence, a new packet, is daily expected to arrive here from Plymouth, and if she arrives before the 27th inst, she will sail for New-York with the American mails of this month, instead of the Leicester, which is at present reported for that purpose. The Harlequin packet will take the Leeward island mails of Wednesday next, but will not be ready for sea till about the 14th inst.

BOSTON, December 20.

This day arrived, ship Onflow, Barney, Liverpool, was spoke with off the British channel by a French Privateer, and politely treated.

Same day, ship Romulus, Freeman, Batavia, 171 days into the Vineyard. Sailed in company with the ship Columbia, of Philadelphia, and capt. Oliver, of Beverly. Parted with the latter off the Isle of Ascension, all well. Left at Batavia three English ships from Charleston, bound to Manila.

Same day, ship Harriot, Orr, Bristol, left no Americans there. Capt. Barnardin the Foxwell, sailed three days before for Charleston.

Same day, brig Three Friends, Cole, Cape François, 35 days via New-Providence, where she was taken in. Left at New-Providence, December 4, for adjudication, ship Polly, Campbell, of Charleston, part cargo condemned, ship and remainder waiting for further proof; ship Ruby, of ditto, vessel and cargo condemned; schooner Polly, Vincent, waiting trial; schooner Pearl of Norfolk, condemned; brig Amiable, Matilda, of New-York, waiting her fate; brig Fair American of do. condemned; schooner Polly of do. do. brig Franklin of do. waiting fate; brig Penelope, of do. do. brig Betsey, Ball, of Marshfield, do.—All Spanish produce going from America condemned.

Same day, brig Lydia, M'Cray, Liverpool, 43 days, nothing new; failed in company with the Onflow.

Same day, schooner Prio, Leghorn; long passage, spoke October 27, lat. 32, 50, long. 22, ship Abigail, Clark, from Baltimore, for Madeira, all well. November 25, lat. 27 long. 67, spoke sloop Rachel, Goodhue, from Newburyport to Hispaniola, all well.

Same day, ship Clyde, Kirk, St. Johns; barque Mallewask, Angel, Malaga; brig Volunteer, Gilpatrick, Demerara, via Vineyard; brig Sally, Hall, Batavia, via Newport; Sally, Dean, Havana; brig Betsey, Ewers, do. schooner Neptune, Weston, Martinique; Industry, Dagget, do. Industry, Williams, Havana; Trolle, Chadwick, St. Barts.

NEW-YORK, December 25.

Arrived, the ship Catharine, Ingersoll, Hamburg; schooner Aristides, Woods, C. François; sloop Lively, Vand, Norfolk; Aurora, Bishop, Richmond.

Captain Ingersoll, Nov. 27, in lat. 45, long. 41, spoke the ship Adriana, 22 days from Quebec, for London.—Dec. 12, in lat. 38 long. 61, the schooner Adventure, Lewis, 5 days from Boston, for Alicant.

December 26.

Arrived, Schooner Aristides, Wood, 15 days from Cape François. Dec. 11, spoke the brig Eliza Myers, 12 days from Gonaives, bound to Philadelphia; left there the following American vessels:

Brig Polly of Philadelphia, the captain dead, vessel returned in distress, after be-

ing out of port 12 days; brig Harmony of Baltimore; brig Betsey of Charleston, Brown, returned in distress; Salem, Rufel, Boston; Nancy, Carlin, Philadelphia; S. Carolina, Andrews, Charleston; Charlotte, Eastwood, Washington; schr. Mary, Woodward, Philadelphia, in distress; Farmer, Richards, Philadelphia.

Two Friends, Dikeman, New-York; Fish-Hawk, Cook, Salem; Nancy, Dunn, Charleston; Three Brothers, Blake, Boston; Messenger, Stites, Philadelphia; Federal, Shuckelford, Charleston; Betsey, Buckley, Newbern, N. C. Four Brothers, Stockwell, Boston; Maria, Shock, Baltimore; Margaret, Low, do. Active, Spencer, Philadelphia; ship Diana, Cook, Baltimore; sloop Friendship, Brown, Philadelphia; schooner Renown, Dughades, New-York; and the United States ship John Adams, capt. Robison.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.

ARRIVED,

Ships William Penn, Volans, Calcutta; Swanwick, Kirkbride, Liverpool; Edward, Beard, Madeira; Brig Eliza Myers, Lewis, Gonaives; Schooners Experiment, Craig, Cape François; Andrew, M'Gregor, Teneriffe; Worcester, Riley, Richmond; Happy Return, Badcock, Do. Betsey, Copeland, Boston, from being on shore on Peck's Beach; Sloops Mary, Cadwell, (dead) Cape François; Friendship, Smith, Richmond.

CLEARED,

Ship Roebuck, Raser, Bristol; Brig Mehitable, Jemney, St. Croix; Sloop Sally, Ruffel, Tortola.

Ship Mohawk, with a large fleet, went to sea on Monday afternoon.

The following vessels belonging to this port, were left at Liverpool by Captain Kirkbride, of the ship Swanwick, on the 6th November.

Ship Mars, M'Cowan, to sail in two or three days; Three Sisters, Murphy, ready for sea; brig Cleopatra, Bunker, ditto.

The Felicity, Reed, for this port, failed the 19th of October.

Brig Ruby, Wrigley, of and from Philadelphia to P. Republican, has been sent into Kingston, Jamaica.

Brig Diligence, Johnson, (under British colors) from hence to Jamaica, was lost off the east end of Jamaica, about the 5th of November last.—The captain, 14 of the crew, and all the passengers, among whom were 4 ladies, perished.

Schooner Farmer, Richards, from hence has arrived at Cape François.

SAVANNAH, December 12.

On Tuesday last arrived the ship Diana, captain Duvall from Liverpool, last from Waterford in 64 days. In lat. 25 long. 58, spoke the brig Ratlett, Francis House, master, from New-Brunswick, bound to Tobago, which had lost, her deck cargo and guns in a gale of wind. Captain Duvall, was detained 10 hours by a New-Providence privateer, (7 others being in company) but afterwards suffered to proceed on her voyage.

To Rent

And immediate possession given,

A convenient dwelling house and store, with necessary out-houses, &c. situate on Duke-street near Col. Howe's wharf. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to rent, will view the premises—Apply to

CHARLES JAMIESON.

January 1.

eo3t

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, January 1.

The Editors present the Compliments of the Season to their Patrons.

Arrived at Plymouth, (England) on the 15th November, the American ship Agatha, Simon Caleff, master, from Norfolk, Virginia, bound to Falmouth for orders: she lost her main and mizen masts during a dreadful hurricane on the 17th October on the banks of Newfoundland, and sustained other material damage.

A gentleman from Italy who lately travelled through the United States, gave to one of his friends the following account of the Lombardy poplar.

It serves, said he, in the country from which it derives its name, the four following purposes:—

1. It moderates the heat of the summer sun in meadows, and thus protects and increases the quantity of hay and pasture.

2. The body of the tree, when full grown, after its bark is taken off and it is thoroughly dried, makes good rails.

3. Its branches, when cut down and dried, afford excellent fire wood, particularly for cooking in summer.

4. The leaves and small twigs of the tree, when plucked or cut in the fall of the year, and dried, make a wholesome fodder for cattle and sheep during the winter.

It is hoped our farmers, where their native forest trees have become scarce and dear, will attend to these facts, and hereafter, cultivate the Lombardy tree for other purposes than merely for domestic shade, or ornament.

The average price of Sugar in London computed from the returns made for the week ending the 12th day of November 1800, is *seventy-two shillings and ten pence three farthings* per hundred weight.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of the ship Favorite, Charles Barnard, master, dated St. Pierre, Guadalupe, 23d November, 1800.

"On the 24th day after I left New-York, was taken by the French privateer schr. Patriot, of this place, in about lat. 20, N. and long. 66, W. in whose possession I have been till this day, associated with negroes and persons of almost every description.—Fortunately for me, I met here a friend of mine, formerly of New-York, otherwise I should have been confined in the common prison, among all the convicts of the country. Please inform all the concerned in the ship Favorite of her destiny, as I am allowed to write only thus much, by this opportunity.

The English papers are full of the expedition-blunders of the English commanders.—That of Cadiz, as we have before learnt, has been added to the number; and Lord Keith has withdrawn from before that port.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople it appears that the French in Egypt are preparing to attack the Turks in Syria. It is added in private letters that Sir Sidney Smith has employed his influence with Ghezzar Pacha, and has succeeded in reconciling him to the Porte,

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 2d of January, at 10 o'clock will be offered for sale at the Vendue Store,

10 pipes and half pipes of Teneriffe wine of a superior quality
15 casks of Port wine
5 bales writing paper
French brandy in pipes
Whiskey in tierces and barrels

Brown sugar in barrels, loaf and lump sugar in lots, hyson tea in chests, coffee in bags, soap in boxes, tobacco in kegs, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of cloths, coat patterns, lute-strings of different colours, fattins, calicoes, Irish linens, checks, planes, kerseys, flannels, shirts by the quantity, fail duck, hats, umbrellas, ribbands, &c. and sundry other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
December 31. Auctioneer.

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes

4th proof Barcelona brandy

A few tierces of whiskey

East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.

Hyson, fuchong and bohea tea

A quantity of dipt candles

Writing paper assorted, in bales

Wrapping do.

China, assorted handsomely, in cases

Soal and upper leather

Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities

Leading and other lines

A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. co

For Sale,

A stout likely negro fellow, named DANIEL, belonging to a gentleman in Fredericksburg.

He is about 30 years of age, of a regular deportment, and accustomed to the business of gardening, taking care of horses, and the usual occupations of a town servant. For further particulars enquire at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

December 30. co3t†

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

Walhington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

Fresh Raisins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jamieson,

Who has (as usual) a general assortment of Wines, Spirits & Groceries, viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Irish and Country Whiskey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter casks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few gr. casks of Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molasses, Spanish Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the latest importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, spinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Mustard, and Spanish Segars; all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual customers.

Also, five likely, strong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers, swansdowns, coatings, swankins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruselets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pulicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. co1f

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22. d

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooc's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm L. HALL.

December 22. d

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

The 3d of Jan. 1801, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels

French Brandy in pipes

Malaga Wine in pipes and gr. casks

Brown Sugar in barrels

Loaf do. in lots

Soap in boxes

Nails in casks

Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpet-

Broadcloths,

Stuffs

Plains

Irish Linens

Plaids

Humhums

Duffels

Manslins

Flannels

Checks

Swansdown

Shawls

Kerseymers

Handkerchiefs

Coating

Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 26. Auctioneers.

To be Hired on the 1st day of January next, at Dublin in the County of Essex, between 20 and 30 Negroes, consisting of Men, Lads, Boys, Women, and Children. Among them are an excellent Brick-Moulder, and four others who have been employed in the Brick-Making business in Fredericksburg and Alexandria. Mr. Thomas Irwin will have it in his power to hire the Moulder and two others (who are now in Alexandria hired to Mr. George Coryell) privately if any one should apply.

BALDWIN M. LEE.

Westmoreland, December 5. 10d†

LOS 1,

A Post-Note of the United States,

Of Three Thousand Dollars;

And having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

JOHN TAYLOE.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1800. 3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cotton & Stewart,

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, The ALEXANDRIA POLITICAL and COMMERCIAL POCKET ALMANAC,

For the Year 1801;

Containing a complete Calender; times of holding the Federal Courts of the United States and individual states; rates of Duties, &c. Stamp Duties; standard for receiving and paying Gold; Post Roads; Government of the United States; ministerial and consular Appointments; Officers of the Army; American Navy; Revenues; Civil and Military Officers of the Town of Alexandria; Biographical Sketches, &c.

They have also a few Copies of the new Edition of Henning's Virginia Justice, with a general assortment of articles in their line.

December 22.

co6t

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thursday the 15th day of January next, at the Court House in the said town, for the purpose of electing fifteen persons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that institution.

J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'ry.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the subscribers to the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of said Company.

Given under my hand this

day of

N. B. The above must be subscribed before two witnesses.

December 24.

co9t

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw5t†

To be Sold,

AN excellent Mill-seat with a few acres of land adjoining, situate on the Four Mile Run, in the county of Fairfax, about six miles from Alexandria and five from the Federal City—it has every advantage that can be wished for to render it agreeable, there is 13 feet 5 inches natural fall, with plenty of stone on the spot; also a quarry on each side the run where it is intended the dam shall be, so that one may be made at an easy expense. There is but one other situation for a mill on said run, and that lies only about 150 yards below, consequently must be dependant on the above for its supply of water. I believe there is plenty of water for an over-shot at least ten months in the year. Timber may likewise be had convenient at a reasonable rate. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made known by applying on the premises, to

WILLIAM CARLIN.

December 31.

1aw3t†

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.